

matic Epilepsy. Extradural Cerebral Compression. Ancient Fracture of Skull. Tuberculous Meningitis. Tuberculous Leptomenigitis and Ependymitis With Necropsy. Subacromial Bursitis. Subungual Carcinoma of Finger. Ununited Fracture of Humerus. Ancient Gunshot Division of Musculo-spiral Nerve. Ancient Fracture of External Condyle of Humerus. Infantile Palsy of Flexors of Hand and Fingers. Tuberculosis of Sternum and Rib. Metastatic Thymus Tumor in Breast. Bronchietatic Cavity. Traumatic Cervical Spondylitis. Bony Tumor of the Spinal Canal. Tuberculous Granuloma of Vertebrae Involving Spinal Cord. Constriction of Spinal Cord by Fibrous Tissue from Previous Operation. Typhoid Spondylitis in a Typhoid Carrier. Cholelithiasis. Fecal Fistula with Chronic Recurrent Appendicitis. Papilloma of Bladder. Fracture of Left Patella. Fracture of Internal Semilunar Cartilage. Compound Fracture of Both Feet.

Principles of Bacteriology. By A. C. Abbott, M. D. Ninth Edition. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and London. 1915.

As a book for students Abbott's Bacteriology has always been of great value, and this, the ninth edition, with its new chapters on hemolysis, complement-fixation and Ehrlich's side-chain theory brings it thoroughly up to date. Some material of historical interest only, which was present in earlier editions, has been eliminated, so that although much that is new has been added, the book remains small enough to be easily handled, and the subject matter is conveniently arranged and in better sequence than in previous issues. As a reference book Abbott's Bacteriology may well find a place on the shelves of the advanced worker as well as of the beginner. A. W.

Surgery of the Blood Vessels. By J. Shelton Horsley, M. D., F. A. C. S. Illustrated. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Company. 1915. Price \$4.00.

This is a book devoted almost entirely to blood vessel surgery and necessarily deals with the experimental quite as much as with the practical. Chapters on the general principles of vascular surgery, sutures, anastomosis, thrombosis, and transfusion are all instructive. The author advocates his special staff for holding blood vessels during suture and prefers the sadler's stitch. His reasons for this are plausible and his success vindicates the method. The various schemes for transfusion are detailed impartially. His own preference seems to be by suture. A simple test for hemolysis and agglutination is described. His own number of transfusions, something under 25, is rather small for one whose name has been so well identified with this work. The illustrations are quite good and add much to the interest of the book. S. T. P.

The Medical Clinics of Chicago, July, 1915. Vol. I, Number 1. Published bi-monthly by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London.

Contents.

Clinic of Dr. Charles L. Mix.—Lung abscess with the picture of tuberculosis. A lesion of the cauda equina; sciatica the most prominent symptom.

Clinic of Dr. Charles Spencer Williamson.—Nephritis. Case of hepatic abscess. Gout. Further discussion of cases shown at previous clinic. Chronic gout with extensive joint changes.

Clinic of Dr. Isaac A. Abt.—Infantile tuberculosis. Sarcoma of kidney in a child eighteen months old.

Clinic of Dr. Robert B. Preble.—Chronic lymphatic leukemia in a man of 65, with discussion on the causes of dyspnea. Renal and cardiac insufficiency.

Clinic of Dr. Maurice L. Goodkind.—Pneumonia. Tabes. Cholelithiasis. Foreign body in the bronchus 6 months with complete recovery after removal.

Clinic of Dr. Frederick Tice.—Syphilitic aortitis. Hour-glass stomach.

Clinic of Dr. Walter Hamburger.—Congenital pulmonary stenosis. Aneurysm of the arch of the aorta and of the abdominal aorta.

Clinic of Dr. Ralph C. Hamill.—Syphilis of the central nervous system.

The Clinics of John B. Murphy, M. D., at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. June 1915. Published Bi-Monthly by W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London.

Contents.

Murphy's clinical talks on surgical and general diagnosis.

A talk on appendicitis.

A diagnostic talk on intestinal obstruction due to a large gallstone.

Unsuccessful gastro-enterostomy for ulcer. An analysis of its causes. Suggestions for a better technic.

Friction burn of left ankle—closure of the defect by a pedicled flap of skin and fat.

A series of drawings illustrating Dr. Murphy's method of suturing a pedicled muscle flap into the laminectomy defect to protect the exposed dura and obliterate the dead space which would otherwise fill with blood-clot.

Embryonic tumor of the testicle—excision of tumor and testicle.

Tuberculosis of the left spermatic cord and epididymis.

Chronic tendovaginitis of the extensor tendon of the thumb.

Painful exostosis of the os calcis.

Congenital perineal fecal fistula.

Hypernephroma of the right kidney—nephrectomy.

Myeloid sarcoma of the left malar bone.

Malignant epulis of the mandible—excision.

General Medicine. Edited by Frank Billings and J. H. Salisbury. Practical Medicine Series 1914 and 1915. Price \$1.50. Published by Yearbook Publishing Co., Chicago.

We are always glad to recommend these little volumes because they give such a good résumé of the work that has been accomplished in medicine during the past year. References are given to the articles reviewed so that those that are interested can always consult the originals. No matter how thorough a man may be, he is bound at times to overlook some paper that may be of interest to him unless he goes through one of these little books and looks up the articles of note that have appeared. The present books are up to the usual standard. R. B.

Medical Applied Anatomy for Students and Practitioners. By T. B. Johnston, M. D., Ch. B., Containing three full-page plates in color and 146 other illustrations in the text. London, A. & C. Black, Limited. 1915.

This book will be very acceptable to the medical practitioner who desires to have his medical anatomy apart from the surgical applied anatomy. The author has not attempted to give an exhaustive treatise, but has restricted the subject matter so as to present at moderate length the more important applications of anatomy to the study of clinical medicine. The subject has been treated according to systems and not according to regions. The subject matter has, therefore, been considered under seven systems followed by a glossary that contains only those terms which are commonly used in clinical medicine and which are not identical in the two terminologies. The Basle

terminology has been used to a large extent, the old and better known names have been inserted in brackets wherever it was thought necessary to avoid confusion. Black-faced type and italics are used to indicate and emphasize the chief headings and the particular part or organ under consideration. The work is worthy of recommendation to all.

F. E. B.

Alveolodental Pyorrhea. By Charles C. Bass, M. D., Professor of Experimental Medicine, and Foster M. Johns, M. D., Instructor in the Laboratories of Clinical Medicine at the Tulane University Medical College, New Orleans, La. Octavo volume of 167 pages, with 42 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915. Cloth, \$2.50 net.

This book has been written with the distinct purpose of placing before the profession the theory that pyorrhea alveolaris is caused by the animal parasite or protozoan known as the endameba buccalis and that ipecac or its alkaloid emetine hydrochloride is the specific remedy for the disease.

Smith and Barrett of Philadelphia were the first to promulgate these views, but they were much less emphatic in their statements than are the authors of the book under review.

The interest which has been created in the subject by the researches of the above-named investigators and the authors of this book is very great indeed and the profession everywhere, both medical and dental, are asking if these statements are true.

There is only one way to prove the truth or falsity of these claims and that is by practical tests conducted along scientific lines. Many practitioners at the present time are employing ipecac and emetine in an empirical manner and are making many absurd claims as to their specific action.

The claim of the authors that the disease is "practically universal" and that "all sooner or later lose their teeth" (from this cause) "if they live long enough" are statements made without sufficient evidence. Carefully compiled statistics covering many thousands of examinations would be necessary to prove this contention.

That ipecac or emetine is a specific in this disease is also lacking in proof. At least a sufficient number of cases have not as yet been published to establish the fact.

The presence of endameba buccalis in the mouth does not necessarily mean that the individual has pyorrheal alveolaris, nor that the presence of this organism in a pyorrhea pocket is proof that it is the cause of the suppurative process. Bacteria of many varieties are found in the same pus. Why then, single out the endameba and insist that it is the specific cause?

The reviewer has found the endameba (living, motile specimens) in the scrapings from healthy gums, from the dorsum of the tongue, from the discharges from the nose, from the discharges of a dento-alveolar abscess involving the antrum, and also from the accumulation of food debris at the margins of the gums. Craig has also found it in dental caries. But in all of these cases prodigious numbers of bacteria of various forms were also found.

The book, however, is well worth reading, albeit there are many statements in it in relation to dental pathology particularly, to which the dental profession will take issue.

The name "Alveolodental Pyorrhea" adds another term of designation to an already overburdened nomenclature of this disease, and we are not sure that it is any better than those now in use. We question the advisability of using so many drawings of "pathologic conditions" when photographs would have been so much better and would have eliminated the personal equation entirely.

J. S. M.

SOCIETY REPORTS

FRESNO COUNTY.

The regular meeting of the Fresno County Medical Society was held September 7th, at the offices of Drs. Trowbridge and Craycroft. A good attendance of members, from our own and adjoining counties, was present to listen to the following program:

"Operative Treatment of Spinal Tuberculosis," by Dr. Walter I. Baldwin of San Francisco, and "Nervous Affections of Children," by Dr. Harold W. Wright of San Francisco. Dr. Baldwin exhibited a number of instructive X-rays and one very interesting and successful case. Dr. Wright urged the importance of careful diagnosis and treatment in order to save children who are out of the ordinary from being classed as hopelessly below par. He also urged the importance of systematic training for all defectives, no matter if only slight progress can be made. Both papers were greatly appreciated and were of distinct value to the society.

CLIFFORD D. SWEET,
Assistant Secretary.

ORANGE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The September meeting of the Orange County Medical Association was held on September 7, 1915, with a fairly good attendance.

Dr. Granville MacGowan gave a fine paper on "Local Anesthesia."

After the meeting a social lunch was enjoyed.

R. A. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

PLACER COUNTY.

The September meeting of the Placer County Medical Society was held Saturday evening, September 11, 1915, in the Masonic Hall, Colfax. There were present the following members and visitors: Members—Drs. Fay, Mackay, Couture, Miner, Sawyer, C. P. Jones, Bush, McCullough, H. T. Rooney, Peers. Visitors—Drs. J. T. Cox and F. R. Fairchild, Sacramento; J. L. Rollins and C. D. Durand, Colfax.

Dr. Miner and Dr. Jones reported cases.

Dr. Thos. J. Cox, Sacramento, read a paper entitled, "Surgery of Bones." Discussed by Drs. Fairchild, Mackay, Sawyer and Cox.

Dr. F. R. Fairchild then read a paper on "X-ray in Surgical Diagnosis," illustrated by means of lantern slides. Discussed by Drs. Cox, Bush, Peers and Fairchild.

After adjournment refreshments were served by the local physicians.

The next meeting will be held in October in Auburn.

ROBERT A. PEERS, Secretary.

John Emmett Thompson; Western Reserve University, Ohio, 1888; aged 57; Oculist and Aurist; Fellow of the American Medical Association; for many years on the staff of Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco; member of many fraternal and benevolent organizations; died from typhoid fever at his home in Berkeley, California, August 26, 1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

During the month of August, 1915, the following meetings were held:

Section on Medicine, Tuesday, August 3d.

1. The Wassermann Test in Newborn Infants. Langley Porter. Discussed by E. Vectors (who reported a series of 129 Wassermann tests on pla-